

310,000 at the end of 1931. Their own capital at the end of 1931 amounted to \$3,500,000, the share of the Joint to about \$3,000,000, and deposits to \$9,000,000; outstanding loans to \$13,000,000. The average amount of a loan was about \$50. Of these credit societies, 539 were in Poland, 89 in Lithuania, 84 in Kouniania, 22 in Latvia, etc.; 55 per cent of the creditors were tradesmen, and 25 per cent artisans and small manufacturers. In Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia these credit societies received re-discount credits from the National Banks.

The receipts of the J.D.C. are derived from periodical "drives" among the American Jews, which between 1914 and 1928 yielded some \$75,000,000.

The assistance given since 1914 to the Jews of Eastern Europe by the American Jews by far surpasses any former relief action within Jewry. If the remittances sent to relatives were included, the sums spent between 1914 and 1930 by the American Jews on Jewish relief in Eastern Europe would probably exceed \$200,000,000.

(d) *Emigrant Welfare*

During the period of mass emigrations from Eastern Europe, organizations for advising and helping emigrants played an important part. OF these the oldest is the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (Hias) in New York, founded in

1888 by American Jews; it assists the Jewish immigrants in the U.S.A. with legal advice and financial support, and helps them to find employment. Following the example of the Hias, the "Sofrotimis" Society was founded in Buenos Aires, and the "Beneficiente" in Rio de Janeiro*. The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency looks after the immigrants in Palestine and maintains immigration agencies (Palestine Offices) in most of the countries of origin. Besides, in the emigration and transit countries, emigrants were assisted by the LC.A., the "Hilfsvereiii" in Berlin, and,